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II.—*Private Journal kept on board H.M.S. Leven, when surveying the Coast of Africa.* By Captain Bartholomew, R.N. 1820. MS., pp. 161.

THIS also is a fourteen years old Journal, presented to the society by a friend of the gallant author, who died on the service on which he was then employed, very early in its progress. We are again, accordingly, compelled to select a few extracts, instead of either giving the Journal at length, or a detailed analysis of its entire contents :—

“ AZORES.—*St. Michael's.*—Tradition may have handed down, and circumstances may lead to an idea which is entertained by many, that the island of St. Michael was originally a plain covered with beautiful trees, rich verdure, and aromatic plants. At present, however, it consists of a number of mountains, hills, and valleys, none of which are primitive, but evidently the production of volcanic eruptions. The conical figure of the mountains, and the cavity at their summits, the accumulation of lava, scorïæ, and volcanic sand, demonstrate their production by fire.

“ Externally the volcanoes appear extinguished, but they are supposed to exist internally, of which indeed the fountains in the Valley of Farnan and other parts of the island are evident symptoms. This valley is about twenty-five miles north and east of Porto del Gardo, and has on its south-east side a small village called Carcuis or Farnan. On a small elevation about a quarter of a mile square are a number of hillocks, on which the action of fire is every where evident. The minerals on the spot are pyrites, lava, pumice, marble, and clay of different colours, ochre, iron ore, and calcareous earth mixed with alum and sulphur. There are also a number of boiling fountains, and many cold springs. The hot springs form several streams, and in their course they smoke and emit sulphureous steams; in a calm day the vapour is seen rising to a great height. The largest of these boiling fountains, called the Caldeira, is nearly thirty feet in diameter, but its depth is unknown. Its water is scalding hot, and in a constant state of ebullition, emitting a vapour highly sulphureous, and smelling like burnt gunpowder; its taste communicates an acescent pungency, and its sediment is a clayey substance of a light blue colour. At a few yards’ distance, behind a ridge of lava, and at the bottom of a projecting rock, another boiling fountain is called the Forga or Forge; this is ranked as the second fountain: its surface is seldom visible from the dense sulphureous vapour; it boils with great violence, and sends forth a great noise, throwing up quantities of a fine glutinous blue clay mixed with vapour, which is scattered about and observed to encrust the rock and other neighbouring objects. These are the principal fountains, but there are several others; and vapour is seen issuing out of the crevices of rocks in many places. By applying the ear to some of the fissures, the noise of boiling water is distinctly heard; and from others the water is at intervals squirted out, scalding those who may unwarily approach too near. The temperature of these fountains is not uniform: some are as high as boiling heat, others more moderate, and some very cold; the appearance of the water in some is limpid and transparent, in others turbid, of a white or reddish hue, all generally depositing a red or blue clayey substance. Crystals of alum and sulphur are here found in abundance, some of them beautiful and curious; and when the vapour issues and exudes from the chinks and fissures of the rock, some of the crystals are from one to two inches long. A small river runs through this valley, and on its edge in several places there are hot springs, with at times a perceptible ebullition in the middle of the stream from these springs. This river deposits an ochrey sediment on the stones and pebbles of its bed; in some places the sediment is of a green colour, not unlike martial vitriol; and the bushes on the banks are encrusted over with sulphur and alum.

“ The taste of these waters varies. In some it is that of a strong impregnation of the vitriolic acid, in others of the carbonic; in others the taste is aluminous or ferruginous, while others again are perfectly insipid. The country-people in cooking save fuel by those fountains. They place their culinary utensils over the hot springs, or upon some

of the steaming crevices ; and their cattle by instinct or experience approach these places to clear themselves of vermin, by standing in the sulphureous steam.

“ Not far from the hot springs is a hill of pumice-stone from which several springs of cold water rise, and at the bottom of the hill form a small run or watercourse. In this short distance some of them deposit a pale yellow ochrey sediment, and others one of a higher colour. Their taste is sharp and acescent, their smell ferruginous ; the pungency in some is excessively penetrating, and in a glass they sparkle like champagne. About a quarter of a mile to the westward are a number of other hot springs, and this place is the resort of those who use the waters. Farther up the valley are others of the same description. About a mile to the westward also there is a small river named Sanguinolenta (or Bloody River) from its red colour, on the banks of which are several cold springs of a strong ferruginous, acescent taste and smell ; and to the southward, beyond a range of mountains, and about a mile distant, are a number of hot springs, in which the same variety is observable as among these described. At this place there is one about twenty-four feet in length, and twelve in breadth ; it boils with great force, making much noise ; and near it are several cold springs, which are in the same state of ebullition as the hot fountains. They have a sharp acescent taste and smell, and are highly impregnated with the ærial acid.

“ St. Michael’s has commerce with Lisbon, England, America, and Russia. To Portugal it sends corn, pulse, poultry, cattle, and vegetables, which are paid for in tobacco, sugar, coffee, trinkets, dispensations, indulgences, images of saints, reliques, &c. About seventy vessels are sent annually to England with fruit, receiving woollens, hardware, earthenware, and various necessaries. From America they receive boards, staves, lumber, rice, fish, pitch, tar, iron, and a variety of India goods, which are paid for in wine ; and the trade for Russia is similar with America. They have also a ready-money trade with Madeira and the Canary Islands for corn, cattle, and poultry.

“ St. Michael’s contains 1 city, 5 towns, 54 parishes, and 80,000 inhabitants. They have of regular infantry, 250 ; artillery, 100 ; militia, three regiments, 3000 ; and ordenanza, or levée en masse, about 6000 men. The dress of the principal inhabitants of both sexes is nearly the same as the English ; but the male peasantry have a singular covering for the head : it consists of a convex crown, like some of the English leather hats, with a front like a shovel, and turned up like a horn on each side. It is in breadth about eighteen or twenty inches ; and a flap hangs down from the crown, buttons under the chin, and covers the shoulders. This dress is peculiar to the islanders of St. Michael. The respect shown an Englishman here is great, every person bows and lifts his hat as he passes.

“ The ladies are not much seen abroad, although it is reported that they do not stay much at home. They are, however, kind in the extreme and attentive to strangers, and their hospitality keeps pace with their great attention and politeness.

“ I regret much the badness of the weather when I last called at St. Michael's. I had previously arranged that a conveyance should be in readiness as soon as the ship came off the nearest point to the Valley of Farnan, to carry up a number of beakers to be filled with water of the different fountains to bring to England, to be chemically analyzed, but the above-mentioned cause precluded any attempt of the kind. Their efficacy in healing many disorders is well known in the Azores ; and were they better known in England, they would probably be resorted to there also.

“ *Terceira* is a beautiful island, and, like all the other Azores, of volcanic formation. The climate is delightful, the air generally clear and serene, and the soil so prolific, that almost every European and tropical plant grows on it. The face of the island is diversified with volcanic hills, and gardens, pastures, vineyards, and orangeries serve to enrich the landscape. Fine roads are cut to every part of the island, by which means travelling is much easier in it than in any other ; and the island appears better adapted for invalids than Madeira or any of the western islands, as they are thus able to take exercise and recreation. The capital of the Azores, as well as of the island, is Angra, the residence of the civil governor ; but the bishop resides at St. Michael's. The population of the island is estimated at 40,717 (this account I was officially favoured with, by permission of the governor), of which one-tenth part are priests ; and the town of Angra is said to contain of the above number 8000 inhabitants. About four thousand pipes of wine are considered to be made annually on the island, but this quantity is distilled into brandy ; what wine is consumed is brought from Fayal. There are six convents for nuns, and one for married women when their husbands are from home ; there are twenty-two parishes, and thirty large churches, with smaller ones to a great extent, of which I could get no certain information. The present governor has done much for the island, by causing good roads to be cut, and compelling the proprietors of ground to let out such land as they do not cultivate themselves to the poor, for what it will bring. This has, within these few years, enriched the island, by raising much more corn than formerly, and given scope to industry. The inhabitants are civil and attentive to strangers ; and cleaner in their persons than at Madeira. They are an innocent, good, and honest people ; and although oppressed by their ecclesiastical establishments, they seek distinction by industry rather than arms, preferring the olive-branch to the laurel, and submitting to a yoke which is most galling. The houses in the town are well-built, the streets broad and paved ; but a stranger is annoyed in passing, from the number of pigs that feed there, and the noise of the musical carts. Every house has several of those animals, and having no back ground, they are set loose in the streets, and the passenger has often to stop until he clears his way, or is obliged to pass round these animals. And the cart-wheels and axle are fixed together, so that in turning round, the friction of the axle with the

body of the cart makes a great noise, which their owners like, as they say it cheers the bullocks, and makes them go quicker. It is, however, a great annoyance to a stranger, for when two or three of them are together, as is often the case, the noise is so great that two travellers cannot converse together; they cannot be heard when these vehicles are near.

“ The island of Terceira contains one city, called Angra; three towns, namely, Praya, St. Sebastio, and New Town; also twenty-two parishes (as by official information, 5th Nov. 1819): viz.—

Names of Parishes.	Population.
The Cathedral	4548
Conception	3145
St. Peter's	2505
St. Lucie	2094
St. Mathus de Colheto	1243
St. Bartholomew	1395
St. Barbara	2310
St. George's, of the Twelve Rivulets .	1333
St. Rock, near Altars	1839
St. Peter's, near the Biscoutes . .	1510
St. Beatrice, of the Four Rivers . .	921
Our Lady of Anza Olva	1778
Divine Holy Ghost of New	1351
St. Michael's of Lagas	1895
Our Lady in the Fount	958
Mother of the Holy Cross in Praya .	3594
St. Catharine, opposite to Praya . .	1830
St. Barbara, Bastard Fountain . .	820
Mother of St. Sebastio	1301
St. Anthony of Jew Port	1202
St. Peter of Little River	1871
St. Bento near Angra	1013
Total	<hr/> 40,717 <hr/>

“ The yearly produce of Indian corn, wheat, and a trifling quantity of barley, is on an average about 720,000 bushels; with 4000 pipes of wine, and 50 tons of Orchilla weed; though, if pains were taken to collect it, there would be more. The military force consists of 1200 regular troops, 2000 militia, and, in case of an attack, the inhabitants are all obliged to arm themselves with a long pike (or what they drive the bullocks with, being a goad about ten feet long), from the age of fifteen to sixty years.

“ People of property, and those in business, both men and women, imitate the English in dress; the males of the lower class wearing short jackets, with trousers or smallclothes, and blue cloth caps of a curious shape, trimmed with red or brown; the females wearing black bombasin skirts, and a hood attached, which they pull up over their heads, and which serves as a cloak when they walk abroad;

in the house it is thrown back. The women in general are rather handsome, but have an awkward and loitering gait.

“The custom at table is the same as observed in most parts of Portugal; all the different articles are cut up, and being put on separate plates or dishes, are handed round, one after another. Ladies and gentlemen therefore help themselves; and I have seen some persons help themselves on one plate from four or five different dishes. Every one fills his glass or tumbler, and drinks what he pleases; the cloth is kept on the table until the company rise, and very little wine is taken after dinner.

“The coast round Terceira is high and craggy, excepting in a few places; and those accessible are well defended with batteries: round the bay and town of Angra, in particular, the fortifications are strong and well-built.

“In coming from the eastward, the land about Porto Praya is first made; and in advancing towards Angra, the Frailes, four rocks above water, and Goat Islands, are next seen. The latter appear to have been at first one island, of volcanic production, but by some subsequent earthquake, the middle part has disappeared, leaving a narrow passage of a cable's length in breadth, and twenty-four fathoms in depth. Their former union seems evident by comparing the strata on both sides of the passage, the layers of the different substances agreeing in quality, colour, and dip of direction. Between these islands and the main there is an excellent channel, upwards of two miles in breadth, with a clear sandy bottom, and fifteen fathoms water; and in case of emergency any ship can anchor. Between Goat Islands and the Frailes, the passage is two miles in breadth, with nine fathoms water, and is clear from all danger; but to the southward, about three-quarters of a mile, there is a rock under water, which must be carefully avoided. The Bay of Angra is open to all winds from S.S.W. to E.; and the safest months for lying there are June, July, August, and September, when the winds from north to west prevail; but there are more vessels in October, November, and December, than any other months, for fruit. They moor to the northward of Fort St. Antonio, which is on the west and north side of the bay, with three and four anchors ahead; and vessels farther out, on the least appearance of its coming to blow, run out to sea.

“Tofiño's plan of the bay is correct. I made the south pillar on Brazil Mount to be in $38^{\circ} 35' 17''$ latitude, and $27^{\circ} 14'$ longitude, by the mean of three chronometers.”

“CAPE VERD ISLANDS.—*Fuego*.—This island is fertile, and produces a great quantity of Indian corn, beans, and all sorts of refreshments. Excellent cloths are made here for the trade of Guinea, and for the use of various inhabitants of the other islands. The climate although warm is healthy, on account of the rarefaction of the air caused by the volcano. There are several beaches for boats; but the only anchorage for vessels of burthen is on the west side of the island, in the bay called Luz. The Leven's anchorage was the north point of the island

N. 20° E.; extreme south point S. 68° E.; north flag-staff N. 85° E.; south flag-staff S. 21° E., in twenty-five fathoms soft sand, nearly abreast of the well, and off shore one quarter of a mile. The water is not good, and is also scarce, the well being down on the beach, which is a soft black sand, although the water comes from the rock. When there is a high sea or surf, it breaks over, as well as penetrates through, the sand, and renders the water brackish. The inhabitants, as well as their cattle, have to descend a precipice of eighty feet in height by a path cut in a zigzag direction in the rock to get to this well.

“*Brava*.—This island is very high, and could be seen at a great distance, were it not constantly covered by a dense atmosphere. The climate is however temperate, healthy, and fertile; and the island produces a large quantity of Indian corn, beans, and all sorts of refreshments, but little or no wood. The anchorages are four in number, but not one of them safe for vessels of burthen; only small vessels consequently frequent them for orchilla and grain.

“There are two small islands on the north-east side of Brava, called Rombo or Romes Islands, distant about five or six miles. These islands are nearly joined with other small rocks, some parts being above water, and forming a crescent. Between the westernmost island, which is lofty and having a peak on it, and the next rocks, is a passage of about half a mile wide, and having twenty-five fathoms water; and the easternmost island has a reef of rocks which extends nearly two miles partly under water, and in an E.N.E. direction. To the southward there is a clear passage between the above and the north end of Brava: the Leven at the west end of this channel had soundings eighty fathoms; the state of the weather did not allow her to pass entirely through, but, from observation, in a case of emergency any ship may take the passage, keeping about mid-channel.

“*St. Vincent*.—This island is mountainous and much exposed to winds. There are plenty of cattle, but very lean, in the dry season many dying for want of food. The island produces orchilla and some cotton; but there are no refreshments to be found at it, the inhabitants being mostly supplied with corn and fruit from St. Antonio. There is an excellent bay called Porto Grande, one of the largest and safest in the Cape Verd Islands. Vessels can anchor at any depth from five to eighteen fathoms, perfectly sheltered from all winds; and plenty of good wood is to be got here; but the water that is obtained from a well on the north side of the bay is not good, especially in the dry season, and is also scarce. There is another bay on the south-west side, called St. Pedro, which is of a middling size, with a fine sandy beach; and vessels can anchor here in ten fathoms, near the middle of the bay, or rather more to the westward. It is a good anchorage in the dry season, and the inhabitants say there is plenty of good water and wood. The American vessels employed in the whale-fishery frequent this bay.

“The rollers were setting high at the time I was there, which prevented me from examining it carefully. There is another anchorage on the east coast, called Do Pria da Gatta, with a sandy beach, near

which vessels may anchor in six fathoms; the bottom is clear, but a sea sets directly in when the wind is either north-east or south-east, the island of St. Lucie sheltering between these points. This bay and coast are without wood, water, or inhabitants.

“*St. Antonio*.—This island is very high, abounding with springs; and, from its being so mountainous, it has continued dews, causing a great production of corn, and all sorts of refreshments. Much orchilla is also gathered here, and cotton in great abundance; by means of the latter a good trade is carried on with the coast of Guinea, but the roads, on account of the mountains, are miserable. The coast all around is clear, and although there are not any ports in the island, there are several anchorages.

“*Do Porto da Ponta do Sol*.—This cannot be termed a port (although the Portuguese give the name of port to any place in which small craft can anchor); it is only a part of the coast where the bottom is good. To this place, however, all vessels to and from the island trade; the custom-house and warehouses are also here, situated on a point of land, to the westward of which is the anchorage, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, sheltered from the wind from west to east by the south; and although the N.N.E. and N.E. winds blow directly in, from the height of the mountains they are not felt, only causing a heavy swell which occasions vessels to roll much. The landing place is excellent, being a natural basin in the rock; its entrance is about eighteen or twenty feet wide, and is there so narrow, that you must give the boat good way, and then toss up the oars in passing the entering points, not having length for them; it then widens, and no sea can affect a boat lying there. Good water is obtained here, and every sort of refreshment at a reasonable rate; wood also can be procured, but it is brought down from a great distance. The town in which the governor resides is about three miles from this point, the road to it being cut out of the rocks in many places. To the westward of this, several miles, is a large bay, called the Port of the Mountain of Wheat, from a large mountain at the back of it; it has a sandy bottom with small pebbles. Vessels can anchor in from eleven to twelve fathoms in safety any time of the year, and water and wood can be had, but few refreshments, owing to the great distance from the village, and there being no inhabitants except a few shepherds who occasionally reside here.

“*Bay of Tarrafal*.—This is large and spacious, having a black sandy bottom. Vessels anchor in twenty fathoms, three-quarters of a cable's length from the shore, sheltered from the north-east and south winds and sea; and when the wind comes to the westward of south or north, from the extreme high land it is always a calm in the bay, the wind never blowing home, only occasioning a swell to set in.

“The Leven's anchorage was in forty fathoms; North Point Bay, N. 11° W.; South Point, S. 47° W.; the well or watering-place, N. 55° E.; distant three cables' length from the shore. Here is the best water in all the Cape Verd Islands; it comes from the moun-

tains, in a continued run all the year, in a ravine; and there are three reservoirs built, which are continually kept full, persons being appointed to fill them, in the event of a very dry season. A small well is also dug on the beach, and when a vessel calls for water, her casks are carried to the well, the water is then turned off from the lower reservoir, which is about three-quarters of a mile distant, and descending in a regular run cut in the rocks, it fills the well regularly to the degree you empty it; and a line-of-battle ship may complete in one day her water. Having an order from the governor for the water, I had only to victual four men who superintend; but they make merchant-vessels pay for it besides. The charge, however, is trifling. Wood is brought down by the natives: it is said to be good, but I did not see any of it. Refreshments can be also had here, but on account of its being nearly fourteen leagues from the village, they are not abundant. A ship touching there should call at Point Sol, she could there be supplied with bullocks, sheep, poultry, and fruit, at a low price, get an order for the water, and proceed here, not anchoring at Point Sol, only standing off and on. Thus, in one day, everything could be got down she required. Refreshments can, nevertheless, be obtained at Tarrafal, but the people are dilatory and exorbitant. I never experienced water to keep so well, nor so clear, as that I got here.

“*St. Lucie* is of a middling height, and there is a bay on the south-west end where small vessels may anchor; it is sheltered from all points excepting south and south-east, and has a sandy beach; the anchorage, small pebbles and sand. In the middle of the bay is a small island, with the ruins of a village on it; but the island is now totally deserted, only fishermen frequenting it. There are many turtle here, and much orchilla is gathered, as also some cotton, which had been formerly planted, but is now in a wild state. The channel between this island and *St. Vincent* is not foul, as represented on the charts; I entered it from both sides, and sent boats in all directions, but no rocks were to be found; and in the mid-channel, halfway through, the least water was fourteen fathoms.

“*Branco*.—Between this island and *St. Lucie* the *Leven* lay at anchor several days, during the time we were surveying the island and exploring the channels. Her position was, extremes of *St. Lucie*, N. 44° W. to N. 30° E.; centre of *Branco*, S. 7° E.; extremes of *St. Nicholas*, from S. 72° E. to S. 45° E.; extreme point of *St. Vincent*, N. 60° W.; in eleven fathoms, hard and white sandy bottom.

“This island is high and rugged; has a well on it, and some decayed small wood; and on the south-east side a long sandy spit runs out; but the rollers were so violent it could not be examined. I attempted landing twice, but was obliged to abandon the design.

“*Razo* is low, the salvage of the coast steep and rocky; the landing is, therefore, difficult when there is any wind. This island is barren, inhabited only by birds; and between it and *Branco*, about one-third off the former, is a coral shelf, in the form of a house-roof, running S. S. W. and N. N. E., having on its shallowest part six

fathoms, and deepening gradually on the west to fifteen fathoms, and on the east to eighteen and twenty fathoms. Although its ridge has so much water, however, the sea continually breaks heavy on it, owing to a strong tide that sets through between these islands; the passage is notwithstanding safe.

“*St. Nicholas* is high, having two remarkable mountains on it, which can be seen at the distance of fifteen leagues, one in the shape of a sugar-loaf, called the Peak of Trade, which is the middle of the island; the other, on the west end of the island, called Monte Gordo. The island is fertile, and refreshments can be procured at a low price; but water and wood are difficult to be obtained. There is a bay, which the natives call Carrical, known to the English by the name of Freshwater Bay, on the south side of the island, and about eight or nine miles from the east point. It is likewise, on some charts, termed Porto Preguica. This bay has a black sandy beach, over which, in a ravine, you will perceive a number of canes or green bushes. Vessels may anchor in ten fathoms, sheltered from the north-east winds. A few inhabitants reside here in small huts. The water is got by digging a well in the beach. There is also a pond behind the beach, from which you can fill; but in high tides the sea breaks over, and renders the water in the pond brackish.

“Refreshments can only be had at the old port; this is situated eight or nine miles N.E. b. N. of Point Vemalhanian, or Red Point, which is the southernmost point of the island; and in it are the king's warehouses, and a little fort above them. At the distance of four miles from this fort is the town, where the governor and bishop reside. There is safe anchorage here for small vessels; but they cannot be supplied with water to a great extent. A well has been cut, distant from the sea-side two hundred fathoms, for the purpose of relieving any vessel in want, but the quantity it produces is but trifling.”

III.—*Aide-Mémoire du Voyageur, ou Questions relatives à la Géographie Physique et Politique, &c.* Paris, 1834. 12mo. pp. 519.

THIS work is published anonymously, but is in fact the acknowledged production of one of the most active correspondents of the Royal Geographical Society, Colonel Jackson, of St. Petersburg. It is a traveller's guide, or vade-mecum, destined, as the title further expresses it, *à l'usage des personnes qui veulent utiliser leurs voyages*; and its object is thus of great interest and importance.

In a preliminary discourse, or introduction, Colonel Jackson first traces the history of discovery: then comments on the benefits which have accrued to the human race by its progress; and concludes with some observations on the qualities, original and acquired, which a scientific traveller ought to possess. We subjoin